

REMARKS

Claims 1-30 are original and please add new claims 31-32 in the application. In the present amendment, Applicant provides remarks as to the patentability of the above mentioned original claims.

Amendments to the Specification

Amendments to the specification have been made to correct errors in callout numbers.

35 USC §103 Rejections

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-6, 12, 13, 15-20, 27, 29 and 30 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tverskoy et al. (US6,341,160) and in view of Groner (US6,507,643).

Applicant claims, in claim 1, “. . . receiving call identification information of an incoming telephone call . . . generating a filename based on the call identification information. . .” and in claim 15, “. . . a filename generator configured and arranged to generate a filename based on the call identification information. . .,” in claim 29, “. . . generating a filename based on the call identification information. . .” and in claim 30, “. . . means for generating a filename based on the al identification information. . .”

Tverskoy discloses a telephone answering machine where “...Caller ID or other caller identification information may be received by answering machine 12. Control system 26 may store the caller identification information in digital memory 22. The caller identification information will typically be associated with a message in digital memory 22.” (*Tverskoy* col. 3, Ins. 35-38) *Groner* discloses a voice activated message system where a caller generates a voice input that as converted to digitized audio data that is stored, along with a call identification number, as a text file. “As the caller dictates the message, corresponding digitized audio data is stored as a voice message

110 in a file in the voice message storage 112. The call identification number is stored together with the voice message 110. (*Groner*, col. 10, lns. 20-23)

A person of ordinary skill in the art would not make the combined suggestion by the Examiner as obvious. *Tverskoy* discloses a method to receive a telephone call message by an answering machine, to digitally record the caller's message along with the caller ID or just the caller ID if no message, and hang-up. The answering machine is linked to a computer. Answering machine then calls an ISP of the answering machine owner and sends and receives email messages informing of the answering machine caller IDs with or without message and to send the message itself such as in a wave file to and from the user's e-mail account. From his computer, the answering machine owner can hear the answering machine message as well as send commands to the answering machine such as to delete voice mail messages. *Groner* discloses a speech recognition system for converting analog voice message to a text file residing on a computer and where the file includes both the text version of the message and caller information. The text file can be later e-mailed. Thus, *Tverskoy* discloses Internet access to answering machine messages through e-mail while *Groner* discloses a speech recognition system to convert voice to a text file to send as e-mail.

As such, *Tverskoy* teaches converting an answering machine message into a digitized version of the analog waveform while *Groner* teaches speech recognition, i.e. analog voice to text file conversion and stores in a file along with caller information. There is no motivation for someone skilled in the art when considering the Internet access to an answering machine of *Tverskoy* to combine the *Groner's* disclosure for voice conversion to a computer text file to achieve Applicant's claim for ". . . generating the filename based on the call identification information. . . ". *Tverskoy* solution to the problem of accessing answering machine messages through the Internet by converting a voice message to a digitized file (such as a wave file) is a different solution than *Groner* converting voice to a text file for emailing. The Examiner's basis for combining the references must relate to the same problem as that which confronted the Applicant. Applicant wishes to display a list of stored voice messages while *Tverskoy* interacts a computer with an answering machine. There is no motivation to use the *Tverskoy*

disclosure with *Groner* where *Groner* solves a problem also unrelated to Applicant to make use of speech recognition to create a text file to create Applicant's claimed invention of providing the option to display a list of voice mail messages using information in filename that is based on the caller ID information.

Assuming, arguendo, that *Tverskoy* is properly combined with *Groner*, Applicant asserts that the resulting combination is not the claimed invention. Applicant claims in claims 1, 15, 29 and 30 generating or a filename generator configured to generate a filename based on the call identification information. As such, a filename is created where the filename is based on the call identification information. *Groner* discloses "The call identification number is stored together with the voice message 110. Concurrently with the caller's dictation, the speech recognition procedure 116 converts the caller's speech into text and stores the resultant text message together with the call identification number in a text file 118 in the message content storage 120." *Groner's* resultant text file includes the text message and the call identification information but does not disclose a filename for the text file based on the call identification information.

Accordingly, the combined references of *Tverskoy* and *Groner* do not disclose a key element of Applicant's claimed invention.

The Examiner has rejected claims 7 and 21 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tverskoy* and in view of *Groner* and further in view of *Rhodes* (US6,343,120).

The Examiner has rejected claims 8 and 22 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tverskoy* and in view of *Groner* and further in view of *Rhodes* (US6,343,120).

The Examiner has rejected claims 9 and 23-25 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tverskoy* and in view of *Groner* and further in view of *Smiga et al.* (US6,421,678).

The Examiner has rejected claims 11 and 26 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tverskoy* and in view of *Groner* and further in view of *Smiga* and further in view of *Grundvig et al.* (US6,061,435).

The Examiner has rejected claim 14 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tverskoy and in view of *Groner* and further in view of Lemaire et al. (US5,444,768).

The Examiner has rejected claim 28 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Tverskoy* and in view of *Groner* and further in view of Robb (US6,177,950).

Since claims 2-14 and 16-28 depend from claims 1, and 15, it follows that these dependent claims are also patentable for the same reasons as claims 1 and 15 are allowable.

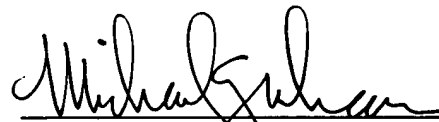
REQUEST FOR ALLOWANCE

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that all pending claims in the application are patentable. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of this application is earnestly solicited. Should any issues remain unresolved, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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By: _____



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APPENDIX A

A marked-up copy of the amended numbered paragraphs in the specification.

[1038] One or more among the units telephone interface 110, call identification information decoder 120, filename generator 160 [or 162], alias database 150, or storage interface 170 as described herein may include one or more program modules or routines or other sequences of instructions executable by one or more microprocessors, digital signal processors, or other arrays of logic elements. In one implementation, a processor executes a sequence of instructions corresponding to one such unit at one time and a sequence of instructions corresponding to another such unit at another time. The practice and scope of the invention does not require such units to be distinct from one another, and in another implementation a processor may execute a sequence of instructions corresponding to more than one such unit.

[1039] FIGURE 4 shows an implementation of a message recorder according to an embodiment of the invention. In this example, telephone interface 112 supplies analog data to demodulator 125 and analog/digital converter 123. Before an incoming telephone call is answered, telephone interface 112 forwards the call signal to demodulator 125, which outputs a demodulated signal to controller 155. Controller 155 may include one or more microprocessors, digital signal processors, or other arrays of logic elements configured and arranged to execute one or more sequence of instructions as described above. Controller 155 extracts call identification information (such as Caller ID information) from the demodulated signal, possibly by performing operations such as start and stop detection, error detection decoding, and checksum calculation and verification. Controller 155 also allocates one or more regions of storage [135] 130 to the incoming call.

[1040] Via analog/digital converter 123, controller 155 receives the message data in digital form and stores it to the allocated regions of data storage 130. Controller 155 also creates a filename including at least a part of the call identification information and

information that associates the filename with at least one of the allocated regions as described above, storing the entry to storage [135] 130 (i.e. in this example, storage [135] 130 includes both message data storage and filename storage). FIGURE 5 shows another implementation of the message recorder in which a controller 157 performs the acts described above with respect to controller 155 and also demodulates a digital form of the call signal carrying call identification information. A telephone interface[.] such as telephone interface [110] 112 discussed above, may also perform analog-to-digital conversion of a call signal before and/or after the incoming call is answered.